



U.S. Patent Application S.N. 09 089 901 RECEIVED

JAN 1 1 1999

Group 2700

Partial Translation of Japanese Laid-Open Publication

Laid-Open Publication Number: 4-141827

Laid-Open Publication Date: May 15, 1992

Title of the Invention: OPTICAL DISC APPARATUS CAPABLE OF

SETTING AN OPTIMUM POWER

Application Number: 2-265643 Filing Date: October 2, 1990

Inventors: TOSHITSUGU OHARA, ET AL.

Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(1) An optical disk apparatus capable of setting an optimum power, recording a signal by irradiating a laser beam onto a recording medium, comprising:

means for recording a signal on an assessment track while gradually changing a recording power of the laser beam;

reproduction signal quality determination means for determining quality of the recorded signal;

means for determining a lowest power in a recording power range that the recorded signal can be determined to be "good" by the reproduction signal quality determination means; and

means for adding a predetermined power to the lowest power so as to set an optimum power.

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CY=JP ATE=19920515 KIND=A PN=04141827

OPTICAL DISK DEVICE THAT CAN SET OPTIMUM POWER [Saitei pawaa settei kano na hikari disuku sochi]

Shunji Ohara et al.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D.C. April 2000

Translated by: Diplomatic Language Services, Inc.

PUBLICATION COUNTRY	(19): JP
DOCUMENT NUMBER	(11): 04141827
DOCUMENT KIND	(12): A (13):
PUBLICATION DATE	(43): 19920515
PUBLICATION DATE	(45):
APPLICATION NUMBER	(21): 02265643
APPLICATION DATE	(22): 19901002
ADDITION TO	(61):
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	(51): G11B 7/00; 7/125
DOMESTIC CLASSIFICATION	(52):
PRIORITY COUNTRY	(33):
PRIORITY NUMBER	(31):
PRIORITY DATE	(32):
INVENTOR	(72): OHARA, SHUNJI; MORIYA, JURO; FUKUSHIMA, YOSHIHISA; ISHIBASHI, KENZO
APPLICANT	(71): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
TITLE	(54): OPTICAL DISK DEVICE THAT CAN SET OPTIMUM POWER
FOREIGN TITLE	[54A]: SAITEI PAWAA SETTEI KANO NA HIKARI

DISUKU SOCHI

Title of the Invention
 Optical disk device that can set optimum power

#### 2. Claims

(1) Optical disk device that can set optimum power that in a device that records signals by irradiating laser light on a recording medium, it has

a means that first records a signal on an evaluation track while gradually varying the recording power of the abovementioned laser light, a reproduction signal quality discriminating means that discriminates whether the abovementioned recorded signal is good or bad, a means that sets the lowest minimum power within the range of recording power in which the abovementioned recording signal can be discriminated as good by the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means, and a means that finds the optimum power by adding a set power to the abovementioned minimum power.

(2) Optical disk device that can set optimum power described in Claim 1 that in a device that records signals by irradiating laser light on a recording medium at the two levels of bias power and peak power, it has

a means that first fixes the abovementioned bias power and furthermore records a signal while gradually varying the abovementioned peak power, a reproduction signal quality discriminating means that

<sup>\*</sup>Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

discriminates whether or not the abovementioned recorded signal is usable, a means that sets the lowest peak power within the range of recording power in which the abovementioned recording signal can be discriminated as usable by the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means as the minimum peak power, a means that next fixes the abovementioned peak power and furthermore records a signal while gradually varying the abovementioned bias power, the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means that discriminates whether or not the abovementioned recorded signal is usable, a means that sets the lowest bias power within the range of recording power in which the abovementioned recording signal can be discriminated as usable by the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means as the minimum bias power, and a means that finds the optimum power by adding a set power to both of the abovementioned minimum powers.

- (3) Optical disk device that can set optimum power described in Claim 1 or 2 that has a bit error discriminating means as the reproduction signal quality discriminating means.
- (4) Optical disk device that can set optimum power described in Claim 1, 2, or 3 that as the reproduction signal quality discriminating means, has a comparison voltage generating means that has a reference voltage and a comparison voltage(s) that is higher and/or lower than the abovementioned reference voltage, a comparator means that compares the reproduction signal to the abovementioned comparison voltage and makes it binary, and a means that discriminates bit error in the abovementioned binary signal.

/:

- (5) Optical disk device that can set optimum power described in Claim 1, 2, or 3 that as the reproduction signal quality discriminating means, has a comparator means for making the reproduction signal binary, a phased lock loop (PLL) means that has a reference frequency and a higher frequency than the abovementioned reference frequency and/or a lower frequency than the abovementioned reference frequency, a means that extracts the data of the abovementioned binary signal based on the abovementioned higher frequency and/or lower frequency than the that discriminates bit error the and means reference, а abovementioned data.
- (6) Optical disk device that can set optimum power described in Claim 1 or 2 that uses a reproduction signal amplitude discriminating means as the reproduction signal quality discriminating means, and has a means that sets the minimum permissible power for reproduction signal amplitude obtained by the abovementioned reproduction signal amplitude discriminating means as the minimum power, and a means that finds the optimum power by adding a set power to the abovementioned minimum power.
- (7) Optical disk device that can set optimum power that in a method that records and/or erases signals by irradiating laser light on a recording medium,

the optimum power for the abovementioned recording and/or erasing is set when power is turned on, or when the recording medium is replaced, or when the user finds that recorded data is bad, or after a set time has elapsed since optimum power was last corrected, or after the temperature has risen to a set level or greater, or after the device has been subjected to vibration or shock of a set level or greater.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention
 (Industrial Field of Application)

This invention pertains to a device that irradiates minutely constricted laser light on a recording medium and records information optically.

(Prior Art)

Optical disk devices are known as devices that irradiate laser light on a disk-shaped recording medium and can record digital data or image signals. In the optical disk devices described above, the peak power irradiated on the disk is greatly affected by the quality of the recorded signal, and it is important to have a method for recording on at optimum peak power. A prior art example of abovementioned method is described in Japan Koho Patent No. 63-25408. As described in the Specifications, the method of this prior art example is a signal recording method in which, in a method that records information signals by irradiating recording light on a recording medium, a signal first is recorded while varying the intensity (peak power) of the recording light, this recorded signal is reproduced to set the optimum level of the abovementioned recording light intensity that produces the best reproduction signal, then the signal is recorded while controlling the abovementioned recording light intensity to this optimum level. Because in general optical disk media, the reproduction signal is best when it oscillates at the greatest amplitude, best reproduction signal status is defined as great reproduction signal amplitude. Therefore, even in the working examples of the abovementioned prior art example, the optimum light intensity (optimum peak power) is set by detecting where the amplitude (P-P value) of the reproduction signal is greatest.

(Problems that the Invention is to Solve)

However, the prior art method has the problem that because it takes the peak power that produces the best reproduction signal status as the optimum peak power, the abovementioned optimum peak power is not the optimum peak power for the optical disk device.

Figure 8(a) shows peak power characteristics of a general optical disk, and Figure 8(b) shows the status of recording marks on the recording medium obtained at each peak power. In Figure 8(a), the horizontal axis shows peak power, and the vertical axis shows amplitude or S/N. In Figure 8(b), (31), (32), and (33) show recording marks at each peak power, and the arrow shows the track direction. At peak power from 0 to P1, power is still insufficient, adequate recording marks are not formed, and reproduction signal amplitude is inadequate. From P2, adequate recording marks as a reproduction signal start to be formed. As peak power increases from P1 to P2, recording marks also become larger and the reproduction signal increases. However, at greater than P2, recording marks have greater than 50% duty and the reproduction signal conversely begins to be reduced due to insufficient resolution. Furthermore, when peak power increases and becomes greater than P3, the recording medium now starts to break down and reproduction amplitude falls rapidly. Therefore, P2 is given as the peak power that produces the best reproduction signal (great reproduction signal amplitude in the working examples of the prior art example, or best S/N quality of the reproduction signal). The peak power characteristics described above differ depending on the type of recording medium as shown by (34), (35),

and (36) in Figure 9, and there are recording media such as recording medium (34) in which the abovementioned peak power level P2 that produces the maximum (best) reproduction signal is close to P1, recording medium (35) in which this conversely is close to P3, and recording medium (36) in which this is in the middle. The two axes in Figure 9 are the same as the two axes in Figure 8(a). In addition, as "optimum power of the optical disk device," because peak power on the disk is subject to substantial fluctuation when any sort of error in actual data recording status occurs (such as servo error due to vibration or shock, peak power discrepancy due to temperature change, or adhesion of dirt to the disk or lens), peak power P4 that is slightly higher than the center of the power range that does not impede recording and reproduction (for example, in the peak power characteristics in Figure 9, the range from Pa to Pc) is taken as the optimum peak power for the optical disk device. The reason for selecting a slightly higher power is because peak power often is substantially reduced when the abovementioned errors occur. X in Figure 9 is called margin power, and the abovementioned margin power is the permissible amount of the abovementioned power reduction before an error occurs.

As described above, the peak power that produces the best reproduction signal status for the optical disk (recording medium) (in Figure 9, P34, P35, and P36) is not always optimum peak power P4 for the optical disk device, and it is difficult to find the optimum peak power for the optical disk device by the prior art example that sets peak power by finding the best reproduction signal status.

Furthermore, the method of the prior art example cannot be applied

to an overwritable optical disk device. Figure 10 is a diagram that shows the irradiation method used to overwrite a phase-change material.

In Figure 10, (a) [sic] shows the optical modulation waveform, (b) [sic] shows the recording track before overwriting, (c) [sic] shows the recording track after overwriting, (40) [sic] indicates bias power, (41) [sic] indicates peak power, (42) [sic] indicates crystal state, and (43) [sic] indicates amorphous state. "Phase-change material" is a material in which signals can be overwritten by using the difference in optical reflection between amorphous state and crystal state. Here, "overwriting" means that a new signal can be recorded over signals recorded in the past without erasing these. As shown in Figure 10, both amorphous and crystal states are obtained by optical modulation between two levels of laser power, peak power and bias power. That is, regardless of which state the recording track is in before overwriting, places irradiated at peak power can be made amorphous state and places irradiated at bias power can be made crystal state, and a new signal can be overwritten in this way.

Even in an overwritable device such as described above, the optimum bias power and peak power must be set. However, the two levels of power required for overwriting cannot be set in the prior art example.

The purpose of this invention is to offer a device that solves the problems described above.

### (Means of Solving the Problems)

To solve the problems described above, this invention has a start circuit that starts the optimum power setting operation, a means that after being commanded by the abovementioned start circuit, first fixes the abovementioned bias power and furthermore records a signal while gradually varying the abovementioned peak power, a reproduction signal quality discriminating means that discriminates whether or not the abovementioned recorded signal is usable, a means that sets the lowest peak power within the range of recording power in which abovementioned recording signal can be discriminated as usable by the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means as the minimum power, a means that next fixes the abovementioned peak power and furthermore records a signal while gradually varying the abovementioned reproduction signal quality the abovementioned bias power, discriminating means that discriminates whether or not the abovementioned recorded signal is usable, a means that sets the lowest bias power within the range of recording power in which the abovementioned recording signal can be discriminated as usable by the abovementioned reproduction signal quality discriminating means as the minimum bias power, and a means that finds the optimum power by adding a set power to both of the abovementioned optimum powers, and user signals are overwritten at the abovementioned optimum power.

In addition, this invention uses a bit error discriminating means as the reproduction signal quality discriminating means, and sets the lowest of the two abovementioned powers within the power range that can allow bit error by the abovementioned bit error discriminating means as the two minimum powers, then finds the optimum power by adding a set power to both of the abovementioned minimum powers and overwrites user signals.

Furthermore, this invention performs the optimum power finding

operation described above when power is turned on, or when the recording medium is replaced, or when the user finds that recorded data is bad, or after a set time has elapsed since optimum power was last corrected, or after the temperature has risen to a set level or greater, or after the device is subjected to vibration or shock of a set level or greater.

(Operation)

By the constitution described above, this invention can find the optimum peak power for the optical disk device leaving a margin before peak power produces a bad reproduction signal regardless of the type of recording medium and even when peak power fluctuates during actual use. In addition, this invention can set the optimum peak power between the optical disk device and the optical disk (recording medium) at the point when the user actually seeks to use it.

#### (Working Examples)

Figure 1 is a block diagram that shows the first working example of an optical disk device of this invention for finding optimum peak power.

In Figure 1, (1) is an photodetector that detects a reproduction signal from an optical disk, (2) is an amplifier that amplifies the abovementioned reproduction signal, (3) is a demodulator that demodulates the data of the abovementioned reproduction signal and the address installed on the disk, (4) is an unrecorded parts detector that detects the presence or absence of a reproduction signal, (5) is a search circuit that searches for the intended track, (6) is a reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit, (7) is a modulator that modulates data from the drive control circuit described below, (8) is a recording gate generating circuit, (9) is a laser power control

circuit for recording and/or erasing signals, and (10) is a DA (digital-analog) convertor that sets the laser power level of the laser power control circuit by converting to analog the laser power level outputted by drive control circuit (11) comprised of a microcomputer. In addition, drive control circuit (11) is connected to demodulator (3), unrecorded parts detector (4), search circuit (5), reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), modulator (7), and recording gate generating circuit (8), and gives commands to each of these circuits. For example, signal recording is performed by modulating data created by the drive control circuit to a recording signal by modulator (7), recording this by DA convertor (10), applying bias power, and commanding recording gate generating circuit (8) to open a recording gate. (19) is a start circuit that commands starting the operation to find optimum peak power using these circuits. The operation of the block diagram described above will be explained using the flowchart in Figure 2.

Upon command from start circuit (19), drive control circuit (11) starts the optimum power finding operation. First, drive control circuit (9) [sic; (11)] commands search circuit (5) to search for an evaluation track. An "evaluation track" is a track for evaluating recording status, and is, for example, a track not in a user region. The reproduction signal from the evaluation track is conducted from photodetector (1) through amplifier (2) to unrecorded parts detector (4) and demodulator (3). Unrecorded parts detector (4) detects whether or not there already is a recorded signal in the evaluation track, and if there is no signal, substitutes 0 in number repetitions register N within the drive control circuit. If there is a recorded signal already, the recorded signal is

demodulated by demodulator (3), the number of times (repetitions) this evaluation track has been used before now is read from the recording signal, and this number is substituted in number repetitions register N. If the abovementioned number of repetitions is Nmax-10 or greater, another evaluation track is searched by search circuit (5). Here, "Nmax" is the maximum number of times the abovementioned evaluation track can be recorded, and this is set as Nmax-10 from the consideration that the same evaluation track may be recorded repeatedly approximately 10 times thereafter until optimum peak power and optimum bias power are set. The number 10 is variable.

If the abovementioned newly searched other evaluation track is the final evaluation track, error 1 is established, the user is notified, and this optimum powering setting operation is ended. abovementioned other evaluation track is not the final evaluation track, whether or not there are data on the abovementioned evaluation track is rechecked and the number of repetitions is read. If the abovementioned number of repetitions is less than Nmax-10, reference peak power Pr set during design is set in peak power setting register P within the drive control circuit, and reference bias power Br set during design is set in bias power setting register B. Next, by substituting N + 1 in number repetitions register N, the abovementioned N data are recorded on the evaluation track at both of the abovementioned powers. The recording signal recorded at both of the abovementioned powers is evaluated in reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and if it is evaluated that it is no good (does not pass) as a reproduction signal, error 2 is notified to the user and this optimum powering setting operation is ended. If it is evaluated as good (passes), optimum peak power is set first. The optimum peak power setting means is described below: Power is reduced exactly dX from the power set currently and set in peak power setting register P, and the abovementioned data are recorded by substituting data N + 1 in the number repetitions register. These data are evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and if good, peak power is lowered by dX again. Peak power continues to be lowered until it is evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) as no good (does not pass). As soon as it is first evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) as no good (does not pass), the power obtained by adding dX to the value of peak power setting register P at this time becomes the minimum peak power at which data can be recorded accurately. When the abovementioned margin power X (see Figure 9) is weighted onto the abovementioned minimum peak power, this power Ps (Ps = P + dX + X) becomes the optimum peak power for the optical disk device.

In addition, optimum bias power is set by a similar means: Power is reduced exactly dY from the power set currently and set in bias power setting register B, and the abovementioned data are recorded by substituting data N + 1 in the number repetitions register. These data are evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and if good, bias power is lowered by dY again. Bias power continues to be lowered until it is evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) as no good (does not pass). As soon as it is first evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) as no good (does not pass), the power obtained by adding dY to the

value of bias power setting register B at this time becomes the minimum bias power at which data can be recorded accurately. When margin power Y is weighted onto the abovementioned minimum bias power, this power Bs (Bs = B + dY + Y) becomes the optimum bias power for the optical disk device.

Next, details are described regarding the margin power X and Y calculated for the two minimum powers. This margin power is a power set such that even if peak power fluctuates substantially due to some sort of error in use status occurring after setting the abovementioned optimum power, this does not cause bias power to fluctuate; that is, the reproduction signal to become no good. The power selected for the abovementioned margin power X and Y is roughly one half or more of the maximum and minimum power range in which the reproduction signal is passed by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) (see Figure 9). This is made one half or more because it is considered that the main causes of power fluctuation are dirt and servo error, and both of these are more likely to reduce power than increase it. In addition, this margin power can be modified before the user actually records. For example, if the amount of margin power is modified when a certain time elapses after this optimum power setting operation before the user actually records or temperature change or a disturbance such as vibration or shock is detected, margin power reliability is increased.

To summarize this invention as described above, one of peak power or bias power is fixed and the other is reduced gradually (by dX or dY) from higher power, the lowest minimum power at which the recording signal is passed by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit

(6) is found, and the power obtained by adding a margin power (X or Y) to the abovementioned minimum power becomes the optimum peak power or optimum bias power.

That is, the "optimum peak power" and "optimum bias power" of this invention are the optimum power for the optical disk device, and the "optimum power for the optical disk device" does not indicate the power that produces the optimum reproduction signal, but a peak power and bias power that have a margin power on the low power side and high power side even against some degree of error (substantial fluctuation in recording or erasing power) that causes reproduction to become no good.

A method for setting both optimum powers of peak power and bias power was described above, but for disks such as write-once type disks that record without using bias power, peak power only can be set by the method of this invention.

As conditions for start circuit (19) to start the operation of finding the abovementioned optimum power, the following are considered: When the power source of the optical disk device is turned on, and/or when the disk is replaced, and/or when the user finds that an error has occurred that makes reproduction of the recorded signal no good.

These try to correct optimum power between the optical disk device and the optical disk used now because of fluctuation (discrepancy) in performance between the optical disk device and the optical disk. In addition, besides as described above, cases may be considered such as having start circuit (19) house a timer and starting after a certain time has elapsed, or housing a temperature sensor and starting when the temperature has risen to a set level or greater, or housing a vibration

and shock sensor and starting when the device is subjected to vibration or shock of a set level or greater. These try to correct optimum power for performance during use because the performance of the optical disk device has changed due to change in the environment (such as temperature, vibration or shock, or dirt) during use of the optical disk device. All of these correct optimum power when the user is not writing data.

Figure 3 is a flowchart that illustrates another working example of this invention. The structure of the circuit block used is the same as in Figure 1, but the software within drive control circuit (11) is different. Because the operation from starting until an evaluation track is found in Figure 3 is the same as in Figure 2, this part is not explained again. However, the reason for setting the maximum number of repetitions as Nmax-2 is because the same evaluation track is used twice thereafter before finding the optimum power. This number is variable.

Generally, optical disks that can record data have a sector structure and the evaluation track is also comprised of several sectors. Therefore, data are recorded by varying each power for each sector. For example, peak power and bias power for each sector are set as follows: Peak power PO for sector 0 is set as the abovementioned reference peak power Pr set during design, and at the same time, bias power BO is set as reference bias power Br set during design. To set power P1 and B1 for sector 1, incremental power dX and dY are subtracted from the abovementioned Pr and Br. To set power P2 and B2 for sector 2, twice the abovementioned incremental power dX and twice dY are subtracted from the abovementioned Pr and Br. Similarly, to set power Pm and Pm for sector

m, each sector is recorded by subtracting m-times incremental power dX and m-times dY from the abovementioned Pr and Br.

The signals on all of the abovementioned recorded sectors are evaluated by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and if the reproduction signal from sector k is good (passes),  $Pr - k \cdot dX$  and  $Br - k \cdot dY$  become the minimum peak power and minimum bias power, and the abovementioned margin power X and Y added to each of the abovementioned minimum powers,  $P = Pr - k \cdot dX + X$  and  $B = Br + k \cdot dY + Y$ , become the optimum peak power and optimum bias power.

Here, if signals recorded on all sectors while gradually varying power are all judged no good (do not pass) by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), this is notified to the user as error 2 and this optimum powering setting operation is ended.

As the method of this invention described above for finding the optimum power for the optical disk device, in both of the two methods described above, the optimum peak power and optimum bias power for the optical disk device are set after first finding the usable minimum peak power and/or minimum bias power by reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6).

Figure 4 is a diagram that illustrates operating principles when a bit error discriminating circuit is used as reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and shows bit error rate (hereinafter abbreviated BER) characteristics for peak power. The horizontal axis shows peak power and the vertical axis shows BER. As peak power is raised gradually from low power, BER improves (BER becomes lower). The permissible BER--for example, when BER is a multiple of four or less of

ten--is detected, and reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) notifies the drive control circuit that the reproduction signal is good (passes) starting from this point. Therefore, the peak power at this time becomes the minimum power. When the reproduction signal is evaluated as good or bad by BER in this way, BER for peak power varies greatly near the minimum power, and the minimum peak power can be found easily. Conversely, because there is little change in BER when the minimum power is exceeded, it is difficult to find the peak power that produces the best reproduction signal.

When any sort of error described above occurs in actual use, it is considered that peak power substantially drops to the minimum power. Therefore, to increase signal reliability at the minimum power, BER at the minimum power is strictly measured as described below.

Figure 5 shows another working example of reproduction signal (6) used in this quality discriminating circuit invention. reproduction signal of the evaluation track obtained from amplifier (2) is inputted to terminal I, and the evaluation result of reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) is notified to the drive control circuit from terminal J. Normally, the analog signal of the abovementioned reproduction signal is compared to comparison voltage Vt obtained from comparison voltage generating circuit (12) (generally one half the voltage of the reproduction signal amplitude) by comparator circuit (13), made binary, and sent to bit error discriminating circuit (14). However, to increase signal reliability at the minimum power, in finding the abovementioned minimum power, process of abovementioned comparison voltage is switched between two voltages Vt + dVt and Vt - dVt, and the minimum power at which bit error does not occur even when compared to the abovementioned two voltages is taken as the minimum power of recording and/or bias power. By using two voltages with some leeway as the comparison voltages as described above, reproduction signal amplitude unevenness due to insufficient peak power or bit error caused by erasure residue due to insufficient bias power can be found with greater strictness, and reliability of the recording signal at minimum power can be improved.

Figure 6 shows another working example for increasing signal reliability at the minimum power. Figure 6 shows another working example of reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) used in this invention. Structural elements that are the same as Figure 5 are labeled by the same part numbers. From the signal made binary by the comparator, the reference clock is read by standard PLL (phased lock loop) circuit (15). Using the abovementioned reference clock, data are extracted by data extracting circuit (16), and sent to bit error discriminating circuit (14). Normally, data clock frequency fc is selected for the abovementioned reference clock. However, to increase signal reliability at the minimum power, in the process of finding the abovementioned minimum power, the abovementioned reference clock frequency is switched between two frequencies fc + dfc and fc - dfc, and the minimum power at which bit error does not occur even when extracted at the abovementioned two frequencies is taken as the minimum power of recording and/or bias power. By using two frequencies with some leeway as the reference clock as described above, bit error caused by deterioration in S/N due to insufficient peak power or bias power, or put another way, reproduction signal jitter (oscillation of the reproduction signal on the time axis) can be found with greater strictness, and reliability of the recording signal at minimum power can be improved.

Figure 7 is a diagram that illustrates operating principles when a reproduction signal amplitude discriminating circuit is used reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6), and shows reproduction signal characteristics for peak power. The horizontal axis shows peak power and the vertical axis shows reproduction signal amplitude. As peak power is raised gradually from low power, the reproduction signal amplitude increases. It is detected when this exceeds permissible amplitude Vb, and reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit (6) notifies the drive control circuit that the reproduction signal is good (passes) starting from this point. Therefore, the peak power at this time becomes the minimum power. Thus, reproduction signal amplitude varies greatly near the minimum power, and the minimum peak power can be found easily. Conversely, because there is little change in reproduction signal amplitude when the minimum power is exceeded, it is difficult to find the peak power that produces the greatest reproduction signal amplitude as in the prior art example.

(Effects of the Invention)

As has been explained above, because this invention is designed such that it finds the optimum power for the optical disk device after finding the minimum power of peak power and bias power, the optimum power can found easily and the optimum power can be set securely and readily. In addition, the optimum power found by this invention is the optimum power for the optical disk device. Therefore, even if errors

occur such as servo error or power fluctuation due to environmental change in use status, there is a margin power before the reproduction signal becomes no good and stability of the optical disk device is improved.

Furthermore, according to this invention, because whether the signal is good or bad is evaluated more strictly than normal for a recording reproduction signal at the minimum power, signal reliability at the minimum power is high. Furthermore, according to this invention, even when there is fluctuation (discrepancy) in performance between the optical disk device and the optical disk (recording medium), optimum power can be corrected between the optical disk device and the optical disk used henceforth, and even when the performance of the optical disk device changes due to change in the environment (such as temperature, vibration or shock, or dirt), optimum power can be corrected for the performance at that point. As a result, this invention has the effect that it can offer an optical disk device that is not affected by discrepancies in performance and environmental change and has high reliability.

## 4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

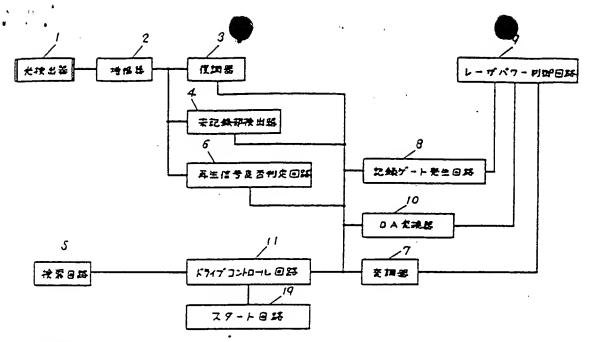
¶ ( )

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the optical disk device that can set optimum power in the first working example of this invention. Figure 2 is a flowchart that shows one working example of the optimum power setting method of this invention. Figure 3 is a flowchart that shows another working example of the optimum power setting method of this invention. Figure 4 is a graph that illustrates the principles of one

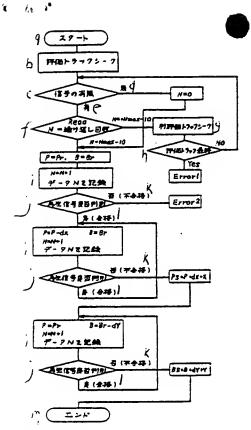
working example of a reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit used in this invention. Figure 5 is a block diagram of one working example of a reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit used in this invention. Figure 6 is a block diagram of another working example of a reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit used in this invention. Figure 7 is a graph that illustrates the principles of another working example of a reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit used in this invention. Figure 8 and Figure 9 are graphs of peak power characteristics that illustrate problems in prior art examples. Figure 10 is a diagram that illustrates principles of recording on a phase-change type optical disk.

the at

6 ... reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit, 9 ... laser power setting circuit, 11 ... drive control circuit, 12 ... reference voltage generating circuit, 13 ... comparator circuit, 14 ... bit error discriminating circuit, 15 ... PLL circuit, 16 ... data discriminating circuit, 19 ... start circuit, 40 ... bias power, 41 ... peak power



- 1: photodetector
- 2: amplifier
- 3: demodulator
- 4: unrecorded parts detector
- 5: search circuit
- 6: reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit
- 7: modulator
- 8: recording gate generating circuit
- 9: laser power control circuit
- 10: DA convertor
- 11: drive control circuit
- 19: start circuit



a: start

b: seek evaluation track

c: signal?

d: no

e: yes

f: read N = number repetitions
g: seek another evaluation track

h: final evaluation track?

i: record data N

j: discriminate reproduction signal quality

k: no good (does not pass)

1: good (passes)

m: end

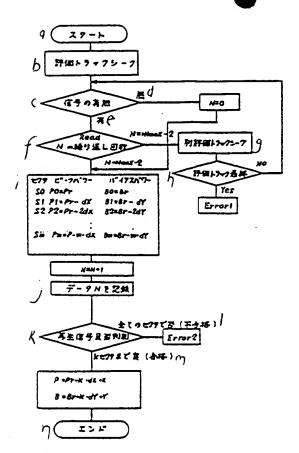


Figure 3 a: start

b: seek evaluation track

c: signal?

d: no

e: yes

f: read N = number repetitions

g: seek another evaluation track

h: final evaluation track?

i: sector / peak power / bias power

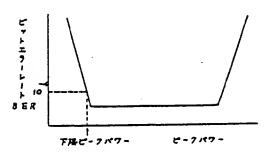
j: record data N

k: discriminate reproduction signal quality

1: no good (does not pass) in all sectors

m: good (passes) in sector k

n: end



[X-axis:] Minimum Peak Power / Peak Power

[Y-axis:] Bit Error Rate (BER)

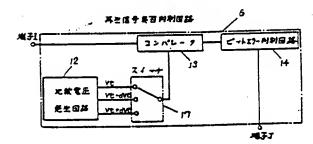


Figure 5

6: reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit

12: reference voltage generating circuit

13: comparator

14: bit error discriminating circuit

17: switch

[upper left:] terminal I
[lower right:] terminal J

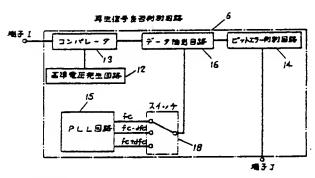


Figure 6

6: reproduction signal quality discriminating circuit

12: reference voltage generating circuit

13: comparator

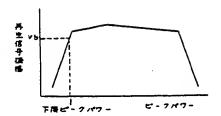
14: bit error discriminating circuit

15: PLL circuit

16: data extracting circuit

18: switch

[upper left:] terminal I
[lower right:] terminal J



[X-axis:] Minimum Peak Power / Bias Power [Y-axis:] Reproduction Signal Amplitude

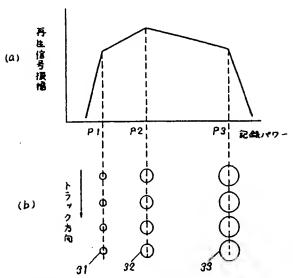


Figure 8

(a) [Y-axis:] Reproduction Signal Amplitude [P1 to P3:] recording power

(b) track direction

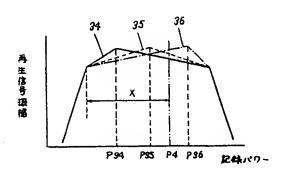
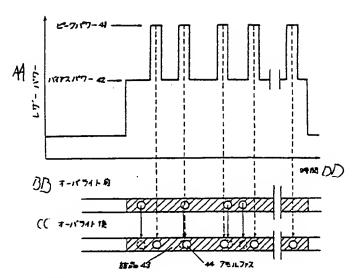


Figure 9
[Y-axis:] Reproduction Signal Amplitude
[P34 to P36:] recording power



41: peak power 42: bias power 43: crystal 44: amorphous AA: Laser Power

BB: before overwriting CC: after overwriting

DD: Time

19 日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出願公開

# 四公開特許公報(A)

平4-141827

®Int. Cl. 5

識別記号

广内整理番号

❸公開 平成4年(1992)5月15日

G 11 B 7/00

9195-5D 8947-5D

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 7 (全10頁)

❷発明の名称 最適パワー設定可能な光デイスク装置

頭 平2-265643 ②特

願 平2(1990)10月2日 @出 :

@発 明者 原 俊 次 大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器產業株式会社內

大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器產業株式会社內

@発 明 者 守 個発 明 者

屋 充 郎 能 久

大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器產業株式会社內

@発 明 者 福 島 石 櫾 . **#** 

大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器產業株式会社內

勿出 願 人 松下電器産業株式会社

大

大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地

四代 理 人 弁理士 小鍜冶 外2名

# PTO 2000-2290

S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

#### 明細書

1. 発明の名称

最適パワー設定可能な光ディスク装置

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1)記録媒体にレーザ光を照射することによっ て信号を記録する装置に於て、

はじめに 評価トラックにて前記レーザ光の記 緑パワーを徐々に変化させながら信号を記録する。 手段と 前記記録された信号の良否を判別する再 生信号良否判别手段と 前記再生良否判定手段に て前記記録信号が良と判別できる記録パワー範囲 の中で 最も低い下限のパワーを決定する手段と 前記下限パワーに定められたパワーを加えて最適 パワーとする手段とを有した最適パワー設定可能 な光ディスク装置。

(2)記録媒体にパイアスパワー、 ピークパワー と2値のレーザ光を照射することによって信号を 紀録する英世に於て、

まず、前記パイアスパワーを固定し、さらに前 記ピークパワーを徐々に変化させながら信号を記

録する手段と 前記記録された信号の使用可否を 判別する再生信号良否判別手段と 前記再生信号 良否判定手段にて使用可能と判別されるパワーの なかで、 最も低いピークパワーを下限のピークパ ワーと決定する手段と つぎに 前記ピークパワ ーを固定し さらに前記パイアスパワーを徐々に 変化させながら信号を記録する手段と、前記記録 された信号の使用可否を判別する前記再生信号良 否判別手段と 前記再生信号良否判定手段にて使 用可能と判別されるパワーのなかで、 最も低いパ イアスパワーを下限のパイアスパワーと決定する 手段と 前記両下限パワーに 定められたパワー を加えて最適パワーとする手段とを有した特許請 求の範囲第1項記載の最適パワー設定可能な光デ ィスク装配

(3) 再生信号良否判定手段としてピットエラー 判別手段を有した特許請求の範囲第1項または第 2 項記載の最適パワー設定可能な光ディスク装置。 (4) 再生信号良否判定手段として、 標準の電圧・ 前記模単の電圧より高い電圧 かつ/もしくは前

記標準電圧より低い比較電圧を有した比較電圧発生手段と 前記比較電圧と再生信号とを比較して2値化するコンパレータ手段と 前記2値化された信号のピットエラー判別手段とを有した特許請求の範囲第1項 第2項または第3項記載の最適パワー設定可能な光ディスク装置。

(6) 再生信号良否判定手段として再生信号振幅 判別手段を用い 前記再生信号振幅判別手段にて 再生信号振幅が許容できる下限のパワーを下限パ ワーと決定する手段と 前記下限パワーに定めら れたパワーを加えて最適パワーとする手段とを有 した特許請求の範囲第1項または第2項記載の最 適パワー設定可能な光ディスク装置。

(1) 記録媒体にレーザ光を照射することによって信号を記録 もしくは/かつ消去する方法に於て

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は 微小に絞られたレーザ光を記録媒体 に照射し 光学的に情報を記録する装置に関する ものである。

従来技術

レーザ光をディスク状の記録媒体に照射し デ ジタルデータや画像信号が記録できる装置として 光ディスク装置が知られている。 前記光ディスク 装置では ディスクに照射するピークパワーは記 録された信号の品質に大きく影響し ディスク上 で最適ピークパワーで記録するための方法が重要 となる。 前記方法の従来例が特公昭 6 3 - 2 5 4 0.8に記載されている。 この従来例の方法とは 特許請求の範囲に記載されているように 記録媒 体に記録光を照射することによって情報信号を記 録する方法において、 始めに記録光の強度(ピー クパワー)を変化させながら信号を記録し、この 記録された信号を再生して再生信号が最良の状態 となる前記記録光強度の最適値を決定した後 前 記記録光強度が最適値になるように制御しながら 信号記録を行なうようにした信号記録方法である。 一般に光ディスクの媒体は 再生信号振幅が最大 となるところがその品質も最良となるため 再生 信号が最良の状態とは 再生信号振幅最大を意味 し、 したがって前記従来例の実施例においても

再生信号の振幅 (P-P値) が最大となるところを検出して最適光強度 (最適ピークパワー) を決定している。

発明が解決しようとする課題

しかし従来の方法では、再生信号が最良の状態となるピークパワーをもって最適ピークパワーとしているため、前記最適ピークパワーが光ディスク装置にとって最適なピークパワーとばならない問題点があった。

第8図aに一般的な光ディスクのピークは記録は、 bに各ピークパワーで得られるには なっ クの様子を示す。 同図a しょう おいて 3 l、 3 a は トラック における 記録マークを を が 0 か においる ピークが関マークを 8 は トラッではまだパワーに おいる ピークが 1までは 再生信号として 十分記録マークが 1まれず 再生信号として かない ロークパワーが大きく なん P 1から P 2へと で カ 5 P 2か ある。 P 1から P 2へと で カ 5 P 2か の 5 P 2か

につれ記録マークも大きくなり再生信号は大きく なる しかしP2を過ぎると 記録マークのデュー ティが50%を越えてしまい、分解能不足のため 逆に再生信号は低下し始める。 さらにピークパワ ーが大きくなり P 3を越えると今度は記録媒体が破 壊し始め再生振幅は急速に低下する。 ここで再生 信号が最良(従来例の実施例にある再生信号振幅 段大 あるいは再生信号の品質S/Nが最良)と なるピークパワーはP2で与えられる。 前記ピーク パワー特性は 第9図34、35、36に示すよ うに記録媒体の種類によって異なり、 再生信号が 最大(最良)となる前記ピークパワーP2の値が、 P1に近い記録媒体34、 逆にP3に近い記録媒体 36、 また中央にある記録媒体35と色々な記録 媒体が存在する 第9図の両軸は第8図aの両軸 と同じである。 一方光ディスク装置の最適パワー とは 実際にデータを記録する状態で何等かの異 常(例えば 振動ショックによるサーボずれ 温 皮変化によるピークパワーずれ ディスク レン ズへのゴミの付着等)が発生すると、ディスク上

では実気的なピークパワーの変動となるために 記録再生に支険のないパワー範囲(例えば第9図 のピークパワー特性では、PaとPcの範囲)の 中央よりやや高めのピークパワーP4M、光ディネ ク装置にとって最適ピークパワーとなる。やかな めに遅ぶ理由は、前記表常が起きると実質的 ークパワーの低下になる場合が多いためである。 第9図中にてXはマージンパワーとよばれ、前記 マージンパワーが エラーが発生するまでの前記 パワー低下量の許容値となる

上述のように、光ディスク(記録媒体)にとって再生信号最良の状態が得られるピークパワーは(第9図ではP34、P35、P36)が常に光ディスク装置にとっての最適ピークパワーP4とはならず、再生信号最良の状態をみつけてピークパワーを決けてピークパワーを表現では、光ディスク装置にとっていた。 世来例の方法では、オーバライトする光照射方法を示し

た図である。

第10図にて、 (a) は光変調波形 (b) は オーパライト前の記録トラック、(c)はオーバ ライト後の記録トラックを示し 40がパイアス パワペ 41がピークパワペ 42が結晶状態 4.3 がアモルファス状態を各々示す。 相変化材料 とは アモルファス状態と結晶状態の光学的反射 率の違いを利用して、信号がオーバライト出来る 材料である。 ここでオーバライトとは、過去に記 録された信号を消去することなく、 新しい信号が その上に記録できることを意味する。 アモルファ スと結晶の両状態は第10図に示すように ピー クパワーとパイアスパワーの 2 つのレーザパワー 間を光変異する事で得ている すなわち オーバ ライト前の記録トラックの状態がどの状態であっ ても ピークパワーが照射された場所はアモルフ ァス状態となり、 バイアスパワーが照射された場 所は結晶状態とすることができ このようにして 新しい信号がオーパライト可能となる。

上記したオーパライト可能な装置でも、 最適な

パイアスパワー、 ピークパワーを設定する必要が あるが、 従来例ではオーパライトに必要な 2 つの パワーを決定することはできない。

本発明は上記課題を解決する装置を提供することを目的とする。

課題を解決する手段

で、最も低いバイアスパワーを下限のバイアスパワーと決定する手段と、前記両下限パワーに 定められたパワーを加えて最適パワーとする手段を有し、前記最適パワーにてユーザ信号のオーバライトおこなうものである。

また本発明は 再生信号良否判定手段としてビットエラー判別手段を用い 前記ピットエラーが許容できるパワーのなかで 最も低い前記両パワーを両下限パワーと決定した後 前記両下限パワーに定められたパワーを加えて最適パワーとし ユーザの信号オーバライトをおこなうものである。

作用

8は記録ゲート発生回路 9は信号を記録 かつ /もしくは消去するためのレーザパワー制御回路 10はDA (デジタルアナログ) 変換器で、 マイ クロコンピュータからなるドライブコントロール 回路11で出力されたレーザパワー値をアナログ 値に変換してレーザパワー制御回路のレーザパワ 一値を決める。 ドライブコントロール回路!!は この他 復調器 3、 未記録部検出器 4、 検索回路 5、 再生信号良否判定回路 6、 変調器 7、 記録ゲ ート発生回路 8 にも接続され各回路に指示を与え る。 例えば信号記録は ドライブコントロール回 路でつくられたデータを変調器7で記録信号に変 闘し DA変換器10に記録 パイアスパワーを 与え 記録ゲート回路 8 に指示して、記録ゲート を開くことによって信号の記録がなされる。 1.9 はこれら回路を用いて最適ビークパワーをみつけ る作業に入ることを指示するスタート回路である。 前記プロック図の動作を 第2図フローチャート

スタート回路19からの指示により、 ドライブ

を用いて説明する

本発明は上記した構成により、記録媒体の種類を問わず、例え実使用状態でピークパパローを見せなる。 お残した 光ディスク装置にとなる。 まなかつけることが可能となる。 時の最近にユーザが使用しようとする 間の最近にスク装置と光ディスク(記録媒体)間の最近はニクパワーを設定することが可能となる。

#### 実施例

第1図は本発明の最適ピークパワーを見つける ための光ディスク装置の1実施例を示したブロッ ク図である。

第1 図において 1 は光ディスクからの再生信号を検出する光検出器 2 は前記再生信号を増幅する増幅器 3 は前記再生信号のデータおよび調子スク上に設けられたアドレスを復開する復開器 4 は再生信号の有無を検出する未記録のの検索回路 5 は再生信号良否判定回路 7 は後述のドラインコントロール回路からのデータを変調する変調器

コントロール回路!1は最適パワーを探す作業に 入る。 まずはじめにドライブコントロール回路 9 は、検索回路5に評価トラックを検索することを 指示する。 評価トラックとは例えばユーザ領域に なく、 記録状態を評価するためのトラックである。 評価トラックからの再生信号は光検出器!から増 幅器 2 を通して、未記録部検出器 4 と復調器 3 に 導かれる。 未記録部検出器 4 により、 評価トラッ クに 既に記録された信号が有るか無いかを検出 し、信号が無い場合は ドライブコントロール回 路内の繰り返し回数用のレジスタNにOが代入さ れる。 すでに信号が記録されている場合は 復羈 器3により記録信号を復間し その評価トラック がいままでに使用された回数(繰り返し回数)を 記録信号から読み取り、 前記レジスタNにその値 を代入する。 前記繰り返し回数がNmax-10以上 の場合は 別評価トラックを検索回路5にて検索 する。ここでN maxとは前記評価トラックが繰り返 し記録できる最大の数であり、 Ninax-10とした のは、この後最適ピークパワー、 最適パイアスパ

ワーが決定されるまでに、同一評価トラックが約 10回ぐらい繰り返し記録されることを考慮した ためであり、10の数字は可変である。

新たに検索された前記別評価トラックが評価ト ラック最終の場合は エラーしを立ててユーザに 通知しこの最適パワー設定作業は終了する 前記 別評価トラックが最終でない場合は 再び前記評 低トラックのデータの有無の確認 および繰り返 し回数の読み取りを行なる。 前記録り返し回数が N max-10未満の場合は ドライブコントロール 回路内のピークパワー設定用のレジスタPに 設 計上決まる基準のピークパワー値Prを 、パイア スパワー設定レジスタBに 設計上決まる基準の パイアスパワー値Brを設定する。 つぎに繰り返し 回数レジスタNにN+1を代入して、前記両パワ ーで評価トラックに前記Nのデータを記録する 前記両パワーで記録された記録信号は再生信号良 否判別回路6にて判定され 再生信号として否( 不合格)と判定された場合は エラー 2 をユーザ に通知してこの最適パワー設定作業を終了する。

良(合格)と判定されたときは、まず長週ピーク パワーの設定を行なう。 最適ピークパワー設定手 順を以下に述べる ピークパワー設定レジスタP に 現在設定されているパワーより d X だけパワ ーを下げて設定し、繰り返し回数レジスタにデー タN+1を代入して、前記データを記録する こ のデータは再び再生信号良否判定回路6にて判定 され 良の場合は さらにピークパワーをdXだ け下げて 再生信号良否判定回路6にて否(不合 格) と判定されるまで、ピークパワーは下げられ ていく。 再生信号良否判定回路 6 にて初めて否( 不合格)と判定された場合 その時のピークパワ ーレジスタPの値にdXを加えたパワーが デー タを正しく記録できる下限ピークパワーとなる。 前記下限ピークパワーに前記マージンパワーX( 第9図参照)を重畳すれば そのパワーPs(Ps = P + d X + X) が光ディスク装置にとっての最 道ピークパワーとなる

一方 最適パイアスパワーも同様な手順で設定 される パイアスパワー設定レジスタBに 現在

及ではいる。 ではいる。 でいる。 でいる。

ここで両下限パワーに加算される X Yのマージンパワーについて詳細に述べる。このマージンパワーは、上記最適パワー設定後、実使用状態で何等かの異常が発生して実質的なピークパワーの変動が生じても即、再生

上記本発明を要約すれば、ピークパワー、パイアスパワーを一方を固定し、他方を高パワー倒から徐々(d X d Y)に小さくして行き、再生信号良否判定回路 6 にて記録信号が合格となる最低限の下限パワーを見つけ、前記下限パワーにマージンパワー(X Y)を加えたパワーが最適ピー

カパワー、 最適パイアスパワーとなる

すなわち本発明の最適ピークパワー、 最適パイアスパワーとは 光ディスク装置にとっての最適パワーであり、光ディスク装置にとっての最適パワーとは 再生信号が最良となるパワーでないり、対して、野生の異常(実質的な記録 消去のパワー変動しているので、パワーを指している。

以上 ピークパワー、パイアスパワー両最適パワーを設定する方法について述べたが、追記型(write-once type)ディスクのようにパイアスパワーを用いないで記録するディスクに対しても、本発明の方法でピークパワーのみ設定する事も可能である。

スタート回路 1 g にて、上記最適パワーを探す 作業をスタートさせる条件は

光ディスク装置の 電源 ON 時 もしくは / かつディスクの交換時 もしくは / かつユーザにより記録された信号が再生不良のエラーを発生したとき

ロール回路11内のソフトが異なっている。 第3 図において、スタートから評価トラックを見つけるまでの作業は第2図のフローチャートと同じであるので説明を略す。 ただし繰り返し回数の上限値をNmax-2としたのは、この後最適パワーを見つけるまでに同一評価トラックを2回使用するためであり、この値は可変である。

一般にデータが記録できる光ディスクはセクターを有しており、評価トラックも複数にセクターを構成されている。 例えば名セクタのは やってのようにはなってのようにはない ワークパワー Poは、設計上 には前記 Pr、 Brから数小パワー d X の 2 倍を引いたパワーを設定する。 同様にセクタ 2 の 2 倍を引いたパワーを設定する。 同様にセクタ 2 が記している。 同様にセクタ 2 倍を引いたパワーを設定する。 同様に

が考えられる。

これらは光ディスク装置間 および光ディスク( 記録媒体)間に性能の変動(ばらつき)があるた めで、 今から使用する光ディスク装置と光ディス クとの間での最適パワーを校正しようとするもの である。 また上記以外にも スタート回路19に タイマーが内蔵されており、 ある一定時間経過後 もしくは温度センサーが内蔵さており、 温度があ る値以上変化した場合 もしくは振動ショックセ ンサーが内蔵されており、 ある値以上の振動ショ ックが加わった場合等が考えられる。 これらは 光ディスク装置を使用している間に環境(温度 振動ショック、 ゴミ等)に変化があり光ディスク 装置の性能が変わったために 使用時点での性能 に最適パワーを校正しようとするものである。 い ずれも最適パワーの校正はユーザがデータを書き に行かないときに行なわれる

第3図は 本発明の他の実施例を説明するため のフローチャートである。 使用する回路ブロック の構成は第1図と同じであるが、ドライブコント

クタmのパワーPm、 Bmには、前記Pr、 Br から微小パワーd X、 d Yのm倍のパワーを引い たパワーで各々のセクタに記録する。

前記記録されたセクタの信号は全て再生信号良否判定回路 6 にて判別され、セクタ k から再生信号が良(合格)となったとすると、Prーk・d XとBrーk・d Yが下限ピークパワー、下限パイアスパワーとなり、前記名下限パワーに前記マージンパワー X、Yを加えたP=Prーk・d X+X、B=Br+k・d Y+Yが最適ピークパワー、最適パイアスパワーとなる。

ここでパワーを徐々に可変しながら全セクタに 記録した信号が、すべて再生信号良否判定回路 6 にて否(不合格)となった場合は、エラー 2 とし てユーザに通知されこの最適パワー設定作業は終 了する。

上述のように本発明の光ディスク装置にとっての最適パワーを見つける方法として、前記2つの方法では、どちらもまず再生信号良否判定回路6にて、使用可能な下限ピークパワーもしくは/か

っ下限パイアスパワーを見つけてから光ディスク 装置として最適なピークパワー、 パイアスパワー を数定している。

第4図は 再生は号息否判定回路6としてピッ トエラー判別回路を使用したときの動作原理を説 明するための図で、ピークパワーに対するピット エラーレート (以下BERと略する) 特性を示す。 機軸はピークパワー、縦軸BERを示す。 ピーク パワーを下から徐々に上げて行くと、 BERは良 くなり (BER値が小さくなる)、 許容できるB ER、 例えば10の-4乗以下になった時を検出 して、この点から再生信号良否判定回路 6 は再生 信号を良(合格)としてドライブコントロール回 路に知らせる 従ってこの時のピークパワーが下 限ピークパワーとなる このようにBERにて再 生信号の良否を判定すれば 下限パワー近辺での ピークパワーに対するBERの変化が大きく、下 限ピークパワーは容易に見つけることが出来る。 逆に下限パワーを越えるとBERに大きな変化が ないたぬ 再生信号が最良となるピークパワーを 見つけるのは困難となる。

実使用状態では 何等かの前記異常により、 実質的なピークパワーが下限パワーにまで下がることが考えられる。 そこで下限パワーでの信号の信頼性を高めるために下限パワーでのBERを以下の様に厳しくして例定する。

のパワーをもって記録かつ/あるいはパイアスパワーの下限パワーとする。前述のように比較電圧を幅をもった2電圧とすることで、ピークパワー不足による再生信号振幅ムラ、もしくはパイアスパワー不足による俏し残りによるピットエラーをより厳しく見ることがであ、下限パワーでの記録信号の信頼性が向上する

の2周波数に切り換えて、前記2周波数でデータを抽出してもピットエラーが発生しない下限ワークワーをもって記録かつがいはパイアスパワーとする。た2周波数とすることでである。た4ではいり、第化による、別の言いながですれば、アクーでより、カーでの記録信号の信頼性が向上する。

 ワーとなる。 このように下限パワー近辺でのピークパワーに対する再生信号振幅の変化は大きく、 下限ピークパワーは容易に見つけることが出来る。 逆に下限パワーを越えると再生信号振幅に大きな 変化がないため、従来例のように再生信号振幅が 最大となるピークパワーを見つけるのは困難とな

#### 発明の効果

さらに本発明によれば 下限パワーでの記録再

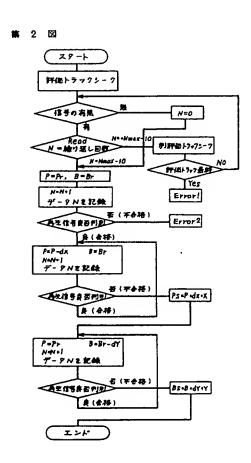
#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の1実施例における最適パワー設定可能な光ディスク装置のブロック図 第2図は本発明の最適パワー設定方法の1実施例を示すフローチャート図 第3図は本発明の最適パワー設定方法の他の実施例を示すフローチャート図 第4図は本発明に用いる再生信号良否判定回路の

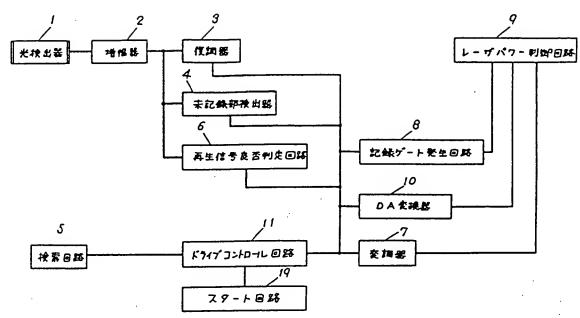
1 実施例の原理を説明するためのグラスの原理を説明するためのグラスの原理を説明するためのグラスのの現在の明に用いる再生信号良本発明に用いる再生信号良って知识に用いる再生信号良って知识の原理を説明するためのグラスのの記録の理を説明するための明確を説明するためのの記録の理の説明図である。

6・・・再生信号良否判定回路 9・・・レーザパワー設定回路 11・・・ドライブコントロール回路 1 2・・・基準電圧発生回路 1 3・・・コンパレータ回路 1 4・・・ピットエラー判別回路 1 5・・・PLL回路 1 6・・・データ判別回路 1 9・・・スタート回路 4 0・・・パイアスパワー。4 1・・・ピークパワー。

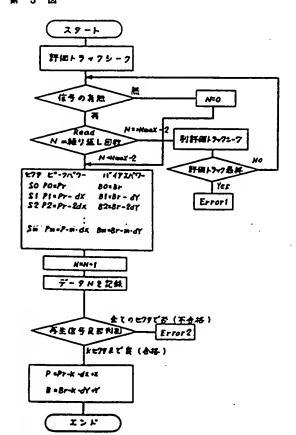
代理人の氏名 弁理士 小鍜治 明 ほか 2 名

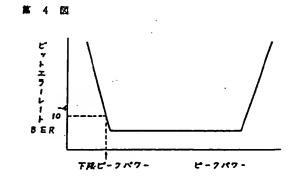


AS I ⊠

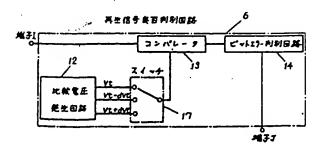


**新 3 図** 

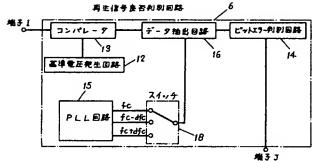




# 5 E



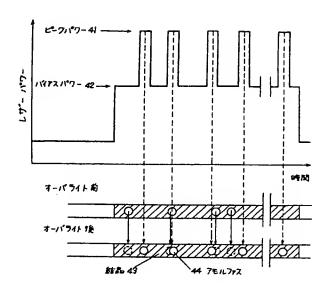
第 6 図

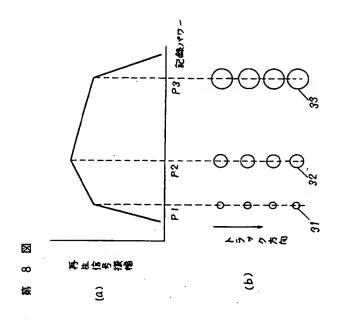


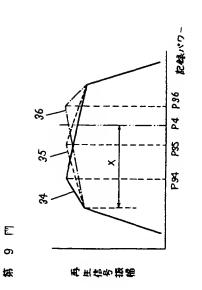


ピークパワー

# 1 0 🖾







# This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

# **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS
☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
□ OTHER:

# IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.